The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI — LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870. — NEW SERIES. NO. 744.

FOREIGN.

Another German Army Crosses the Rhine at Maihausen.

Some Particulars of the Recent Engagements Around Paris.

The French Elections to Take Place on the 16th of October.

Almost Unanimous Result of the Italian Plebiscitum.

Rome Illuminated and the People Exultant.

A Letter From Napoleon on the French Situation.

Pacific Attitude of Russia.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

The Prussians Around Paris.

Later advices from Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

General von Foster has been appointed Governor of Strasbourg. The garrison consists of ten thousand men.

The English Messenger.

Captain Johnson, the Queen's messenger, has at last been permitted to depart from Paris with dispatches to the English government. He left Paris on the 25th of September, but was stopped by the Prussians. After a long detention the Prussian commander suffered him to proceed, with a warning that similar messengers would be detained.

Five Hundred Prisoners Taken Before Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in an action on Saturday.

General Burnside is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne.

Paris Orderly.

Later reports from Paris announce the city orderly.

Strasbourg.

Strasbourg has been required to quarter eight thousand troops, but released from the requisition for money.

Prussian Demands.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians have resolved to demand one hundred thousand francs indemnity in each of the departments they now occupy from which Germans have been expelled by the French.

Lecour, Prefect of Lyons, has been invested with plenary powers to preserve order. The popular support extended him is enthusiastic.

A New German Empire.

A dispatch from Cologne, Sunday, says another body of Germans crossed the Rhine and are moving on Malhouse. Another body is near Schlestadt and Neaf Chateau. A corps of one hundred thousand Germans is now forming at Toul. This force is designed to operate against Lyons.

The French Election.

The Times' London correspondent telegraphed last night as follows: The proclamation of the government delegation at Tours, ordering the election to take place on the 16th of October, gives great satisfaction here, and promises to give a new direction to the apparently hopeless current of French affairs, and will have the effect of depriving Bismarck of the pretext that there is no government to treat with, capable of giving guarantees. For thus failing to listen to reason will insure a vigorous support to the measures of the administration from all parts of the country, and revive the grief of the demoralized but gallant French people.

Departing the Parisians of Water.

Canal de l'Ourcq has been drained by the Prussians in order to deprive the Parisians of water.

Arrangements are making for Prussian batteries at Villejuif, Genevillers, and St. Cloud to bombard the city.

Gen. Worder, who commanded the besegers at Strasbourg, has divided his army. Part goes to Lyons and part to Paris.

A messenger from Eugenie had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the evening.

The times believes the reduction of Paris will require considerable time.

False Reports about the Parisians.

The reports of the gutting and pillaging of houses by the mob came again to us to-day, but do not seem to be based upon any other foundation than the announcement of Trochu of the military courts to try such outrages as a necessary precaution.

Success of the Balloon Mails.

The balloon post from Paris promises to be a regular success, and now begins to receive, periodically, again correspondence from that city. The post-office administration of Paris publishes regulations for sending letters through it.

The couriers of the various legations are subjected to a strict search by the Prussians while passing through their lines.

I heard yesterday, from Orleanist sources, that the Comte Dennis Alther has come or is to come to Europe to offer his military services to the Republic. He is a competent military leader, what is most wanted just now for France.

Arussian Stories.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless. The supposition is that this is designed to delude Paris into the belief that an excellent defense is being made.

The Engagement of the 30th.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Another account from Paris says that the French lost, in the engagement of September 30, twelve hundred killed and wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Guillaume. Three hundred prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silenced to-day and Sunday.

Probable Residence of the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It is reported that in consequence of the vote of the leonine city having befug cast unanimously for the fulership of Victor Emanuel the Pope will take up his residence on the island of Malta.

Hard on Victor Emanuel.

Archbishop Manning in a sermon at Westminster likened Victor Emanuel to Pontius Pilate.

Granblings.

Advices from Paris state that the decree relieves the Government from the care of the poor, and throws the responsibility thereof on the municipalities. Breadstuffs not received in houses for use are be put in the communistarat.

The Prussians post their scouts beyond Ville Juif and Drancy.

The Gunboats in the Seine.

The French gunboats in the Seine have fired on the Prussians, burning the woods at Billancourt.

The firing from Forts De Lest and St. Denis has driven the Prussians from Chatean and Labourgh. The Prussians have thrown up works at Dugny.

The Movement on Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The French have resolved to say nothing about the Prussian movement on Orleans. Hence the movements of the enemy in that direction are unknown.

Gen. Ulrich after a reception at Tours rejoined his wife at Tours.

Gen. Lefort administers the War Office.

The removal of the prefect of Rhone is said to be at Fourichon's grievances.

Foreign Diplomats at Paris.

Jules Favre having asked Count Bismarck in the name of the diplomatic body for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris and to have notice when the bombardment will commence, received an answer from Bismarck refusing the latter request. Bismarck, however, questions the propriety of conducting diplomatic negotiations from Paris. The latter idea is obviously that of the neutral powers, who have removed their representatives to Tours.

The Empress to the Emperor After Hearing of his Defeat.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered and published. She says M. Poictiers' dispatch is received, and adds:

"Have you considered the consequences of a return to Paris under the blow of two reverses? I decline the responsibility of advising you. If you have not decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: 'The Emperor returns to Paris to reorganize a second army, provisionally entrusting the command in chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine.'"

Thiers in Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Reports of Russian armaments are discredited at Vienna. Thiers dined with the Czar Sunday, and leaves for Vienna Tuesday.

The Pope in Rome.

The Times special from Rome says that, at his own request, the Pope has a guard of Italian troops with him, who have charge of the police in the Vatican. He wanted to take his usual outdoor exercise by driving in a carriage and on foot, but was discouraged from doing so by Cardons. He has expressed the wish to bless the Italian troops in the great square of San Pietro.

Honor to the Liberators.

One of the first decrees of the Junta was to vote the erection of a monument to those who lost their lives in the two patriotic enterprises in 1867 and 1870 for the liberation of Rome, and who died in exile or on the scaffold for the cause of liberty. A medal will be struck and distributed to all soldiers of the Army of Liberation when the King is crowned in the capital.

Innovations.

Measures for the improvement of Rome are under consideration by the Council. A public loan will be opened for this object. From all this the people are led to believe that the power and dignity of the ancient Latin Empire has been restored with the reoccupation of the capital.

Cardona has ordered that the Pope shall receive the same military honors as are rendered to the crowned heads, and that military honors shall be rendered to the cardinals.

People are flocking from all parts of Italy to Rome.

Five Newspapers have been started, and the journals of Florence are sold about the streets. The Romans are bewildered with this avalanche of political liberty.

Sickness in the Prussian Army.

The Times' special of the 2d from Frankfort says sickness was notably increasing in the Prussian army. Large numbers of invalid soldiers are constantly sent to the East.

The Ideas of the Emperor.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.—La Situation, the Imperialist London organ, will publish the following to-morrow, headed "The Ideas of the Emperor:"

"Immediately after the negotiations with Favre, Bismarck received a report of Wilhelmshohe. The Emperor then shut himself up in his cabinet. The same evening Castelnau set out for the Prussian headquarters with the following note:

"I am wholly unable to express in writing my idea of the events which have happened since the fatal Sedan. Providence compelled me to surrender my sword. The King has to ask the opinion of his prisoner of the trials which the Prussian army impose on France in what he believes to be the interest of Germany. The Count's communications confirm me in this opinion; but is the time indeed come for me to respond to this twofold exposition by an expression of my thoughts until the 4th of September. The reserve, to which I have adhered since Sedan, was due to a firm resolution to leave the Empress in full liberty to act in accordance with the needs of the country. Since the 4th of September I could but wish that France, even at the sacrifice of my dignity, should succeed in driving the invader beyond the frontiers.

"Approaching the Count, as they did, in such a way, the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the character of the war, thinking to be rid of the responsibility for a general impulse, to the influence of which my Government felt bound to submit. The reason to betray the natives with which they have to accept the terms offered. It was above all to paralyze the national defense at the very moment when it was about to present propositions worthy of the French. The Count affected to be unaware that the condition they offered was necessary to the reconstruction of the regular government, and he is astonished that no one of the powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers proof of the King's moderation. No one cold blame a Frenchman for having repaired an imprudent step by refusing to accept proposals little in accordance with our glorious past. A duel like that which is being fought between France and Germany can be brought to an end by the complete ruin of one of the two adversaries, or by their close and loyal reconstruction. Of all these, the Count ought to have asked himself whether Germany had their greater interest in the ruin of than in an alliance with France. If, admitting the former, the Count does believe that Germany is able to find safety in her despair, even though I should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit, by an interview with the King, thinks he prefers alliance to France to her ruin; that he is not free from anxiety as to the results of the struggle, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give the two countries once closely united. If such were really the King's opinion, it would remain to point out the means giving it effect, but does it belong to the conquered to define the position of the conqueror? Such generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands.

"I can remind the Count that a magnimous enemy never asks in vain. The French, while ready to die, never obtained by an effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear, which will remain unknown to them. Moreover, France's own prudence may inflict upon them. France, if a defensive line of conduct should incline toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be in a position to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of the line of defense, surmounted by fortresses between two Empires. As for the sacrifices which France would have to endure, besides, she would but agree to make them were she but permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to two nations, from a piece of which their own will would be the sole adjudge. In this view the powers, obliged to hold themselves completely aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a serious reason to intervene, and to demand a clear statement of the truth, which I always made, established between France and myself a current of confidence which nothing will ever be able to destroy.

Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconstruction based on a disinterested line of conduct, which would then become useless, and on the principles of war, indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possibility.

These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities, which caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe. Taught by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to cease and limit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard for the inviolability of her institutions. These conditions daily have less weight, especially if the King seeks to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe.

[The remainder of the letter was not received at the time of going to press —ED.]

FROM FRANCE.

Excellent Condition of Bazaine's Army.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The news from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

The Recent Battle South of Paris.

The Prefect of Nord telegraphs to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle south of Paris. His dispatch is dated Lisle, October 2. I have dispatches from Paris received by a carrier pigeon, and dated September 30, giving the following details:

"Our troops to-day operated on the offensive, and a reconnoissance in force was made. We occupied successively Meville and L'Huy, and advanced to Thas Choissy Le Roi. All these positions were occupied by the Prussians, who were entrenced and protected by cannon. After short engagements, in which artillery and musketry were used, our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of Forts Bicetre and D'ivry. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were also those of the enemy." This dispatch was signed by Gen. Trochu.

French Delgrmnation.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—The assertion of Cremieux in his address to General Ulrich, that the Government was decided that neither territory nor fortresses should be ceded to Germany, is favorably commented on here.

The Prussians in the Loire.

CHATEAU D'UN, Oct. 3, via TOURS.—The Prussians have arrived near Patay, in the department of Loire. They also approached Epernon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been re-enforced, as they expect a return of the Prussians in force.

Paris on the 30th.

PARIS, Sept. 30, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—The official journal contains a decree for the suppression of domiciliary visits, except where they are confined exclusively to municipal authorities.

A decree has also been issued making a requisition for all the wheat and flour in Paris, This, however, is not designed to collect provisions of private parties.

The regular payment of pensions has been assured in Paris as well as in the departments.

Eastern France.

NEUF CHATEAU, Oct. 3, via TOURS, Oct. 3.—One thousand Prussian cavalry passed Verd to-day. It is said they go to join the corps of 100,000 men now forming at Toul. The German army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse, is marching on Schlestadt, and will occupy the entrance to the valley of St. Marien Mines.

The French on the Left of Rhine.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—The French forces on the left bank of the Rhine are well disciplined and effective.

Rigorous Discipline in the French Army.

TOURS, Oct. 3.—Official decree has been issued for enforcing discipline and order. The most rigorous measures will be taken with that view. Court martials will replace councils of war during the war. There will be no revision or alteration in sentences of court martials. Article 6 punishes with death desertion, murders, spying, thieving, pillage with or without arms, refusal to obey superiors, menaces to or assault on a superior, mutiny or want of discipline, loss of arms with purpose of avoiding combat, destruction of munitions with the same view during a fight. Any commissioned officer is authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly or not assuming places to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic.

All non-military persons participating in any of the above offenses may be subjected to the death penalty. Each army division will be accompanied by a force of gens d'armes.

The provost marshal may issue orders to enforce these rules, and may upon his own authority make arrests. The wish of the decree is applicable to all the armed forces of the Republic. Prefects and mayors have been ordered to proceed to mobilization and to report progress as often as every three days, under penalty of revocation for non-complying. These decisive measures meet with a hearty approval from the whole population.

The Government is pre-occupied with finding means to prevent disorders at Lyons, where the parties who usurped authority have just secured the property of religious corporations.

PARIS, Sept. 27, VIA LONDON, Oct. 3.—The following is official: The Barricade Commission has been completed by the addition of M. Albert, formerly a member of the Provisional Governments. The commission contains nine engineers. The Parisians are calm, and pursue their usual occupations, but their arms are always near at hands ready for service on the breastworks.

Some petroleum, which had been provided for the defense of the city, suddenly burst into flames to-day, causing extreme excitement. The fire was extinguished however.

The soldiers charged with cowardice in the recent engagement have been disgraced and otherwise punished.

FROM GERMANY.

Bismarck Denies Russell's Story.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3.—Count Bismarck has made public the following statement: "The reported conversation between the King and Napoleon, given by Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, and since extensively published, is founded throughout on mere invention."

The Prussia Denounced.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The North German Gazette denounces the priests as the sources of the anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States, and the instigators of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

Bismarcks Circular.

BERLIN, October 3.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the Prussian resident Ministers abroad. He insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. The French, he says, declined them together with the offered opportunity of free elections to the population.

French Aid From America.

The North German Gazette to-day, in enumerating that heavy shipments of breadstuffs have been made from America to supply the French, says that on September 18th a French steamer brought 23 cannon and a thousand rifles and cartridges for the French army.

Wurtemburg.

A pacific movement has been commenced at Constadt in favor of the adhesion of Wurtemburg to North Germany.

FROM ROME.

Unanimity of the Italian Plebiscitum.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The voting yesterday was orderly throughout until the polls closed at 6 o'clock. The result, as was generally supposed, was nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity. Returns, as far as received, show that about 47,000 votes were cast throughout the patriomy, of which only fifty-six were for the Pope. The result is heralded everywhere with enthusiasm.

Later Returns.

Later returns show over 50,000 cast in favor of Italian unity and less than fifty against it. Several monks and priests voted yes.

Rome Illuminated.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The city was splendidly illuminated last evening in honor of the result of the Plebiscite. The best order prevailed all day. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses. Strong guards are placed at each of the various fighting points, but their services were not needed. Processions, with music and flags, marched through the streets to the different polling places, creating much enthusiasm. The workmen went to vote in a body.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Australian Gold.

LONDON, October 3.—The Advoca is now on her way to port from Australia with 141,625 ounces of gold, worth 565,128 sovereigns.

The Ill-fated Ironclad.

The Messrs. Laird have given testimony before the Naval Court at Montreal that the Captain rolled from seven to eight degrees in Beaumaris.

Russia Pacific.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The Review of this morning says that the alarming news about Russia's warlike preparations is untrue. Ignatieff is still at Constantinople. Russia makes no war movements whatever. The relations between Russia and Austria leave nothing to be desired.

A Refutation.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—M. Devienne, former President of the Court of Cessation, in a letter from Brussels, denies the truth of the charges made against him and the press. It is a full refutation.

Dumas Dying.

It is said Alexander Dumas, Sr., is dying at Dieppe.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Decision in the Lawton Divorce Case —The Indiana State Fair—Accident on a Railroad—Collax Speaks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—The Nineteenth Annual Indiana State Fair opened to-day. A large quantity of stock and machinery are already on the grounds, with every indication of a successful fair.

Vice-President Colfax spoke here, to-night on political questions.

An accident occurred to-day to a freight train on the Bellefontaine railroad, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, by which the fireman and two boys were killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3.—A decision was rendered this morning in the Common Pleas Court in the celebrated Lawton divorce case, granting a decree to the wife. The parties are from Washington, D. C. The question of alimony and jurisdiction of the child was reserved for further decision.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad commenced running through trains to Peoria this morning.

MEMPHIS.

A Woman Cuts Her Throat—Death of One of Emerson's Minstrels—Fatal Shooting Affray—A Man Slaughters the Ravisher of His Insane Wife, Etc.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—Mrs. McMinn, residing near Milan, Tennessee, while temporarily insane, cut her throat Sunday night, causing instant death. She leaves nine children.

George Wood, of Emerson's minstrels, a native of Philadelphia, died at the Overton yesterday of congestion.

R. J. Jennings, of Sardis, Mississippi, last Saturday, shot Frank Williams four times and then stabbed him to death for outraging his wife, who was insane. Jennings surrendered and was acquitted. A portion of Jennings' wife's jewelry was found on Williams.

Cornelius Brumley, formerly of Ottawa, Marshall county, committed suicide by shooting himself, Friday, while laboring under temporary derangement.

Johnny Carroll, aged 15, was run over by a switch engine, at Jackson, Tennessee, and killed.

A shooting affray occurred at Jackson, on Saturday, between Robert McKnight and Thomas Harrity, railroad hands, during which Harrity was shot through the breast and instantly killed. McKnight is in jail.

☞ At Munich the first captive who died was a Turco, Ben Comedor Mohomed. A Bavarian company of infantry, with drums, and a number of citizens, headed by a Catholic priest, followed the coffin, on which was placed the soldier's turban and a Bavarian saber. The soldiers fired their pieces over the grave, and the officer and the priest each threw a shovelful of earth into it, and the first Turco rested in German soil.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury to Sell Part of the Bonds in Western Cities

The Political Guillotine in Missouri.

A Very Bad Case of Defalcation.

Boutwell Declines to Speak in the Present Campaign.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BONDS IN THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The attention of Secretary Boutwell has been called to the policy of buying bonds in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the same as in New York, for the purpose of supplying the West with more currency. The purchases will probably be made as soon as the Secretary satisfies himself that the Government bonds will be for sale in those cities at stated times. A partial remedy for the scarcity of currency, and the consequent tight money market in the West could, he thought, be obtained by extending the system to the Western cities.

RADICALISM IN MISSOURI.

The onslaught upon the Schurz Republicans in Missouri progresses, and the Administration hopes by the end of the present week to have every Schurz man in Missouri, as well as every Conservative Republican, elsewhere holding position under the Government, out of office.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. H. Barlow has been appointed Assessor of the Eleventh District, Illinois.

THE DEFAULTING TELLER.

Edwards, the defaulting teller of the redemption division of the Treasury Department, is still in the jail of this District, and he has been unable to get the bail required. It appears that he has lately, or within a few years, changed his name from Cary to Edwards. He came here from Kansas, where, it is said, he has a wife. He has another here.

APPRAISERS.

No appointments have yet been made of appraisers under the new act for transporting bonded goods. A bank official named Rogers is the applicant for the Louisville district.

BOUTWELL DECLINES.

Secretary Boutwell wrote to-day to the chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee declining to make speeches in that State in the pending campaign.

[To the Associated Press.]

SETTLEMENT OF SPANISH CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Among the cases which will come up for arbitration before the commission, which the Spanish Government has finally been induced to accept to settle by means of settling the claims of American citizens growing out of the Cuban rebellion, are those of the alleged illegal seizure of the Lone Star illegal vessel seizures, and numerous claims for indemnity for private individuals who have suffered loss through quarantine and imprisonment, etc. The case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, which was submitted to the commission in New York in June last, is now in the hands of a referee for final judgment.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Consuls: Charles Mattoon, of Ohio, at Honolulu; A. Nichols, of Kentucky, at Sandwich Islands; De Cato, William T. Worght, resident at Santos, Brazil; Alfred Colquitt, Marshal of the Consular Court, United States of Japan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN

will return to Washington from the North in about a week. His health is better.

THE PRESIDENT

received very few visitors to-day, and during the morning he had a long interview with Boutwell at the Treasury Department.

DILUTILLERS.

Collectors will be furnished by the Internal Revenue office in a few days, with demand notices to serve upon distillers for re-imbursement on store-keepers.

Charles Walker, late Fifth Auditor, was appointed Assessor of internal revenue for the Fifth Missouri District, vice Leaning, suspended.

Clement Hugh Hill, of Massachusetts, was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Colonel Chiswick, just from Lexington, reports that on the evening of the 28th of September Gen. Lee, after presiding over an unusually large meeting of the faculty of Washington College, attended a protracted and exciting meeting of the vestry of the Episcopal Church, of returning to his residence, he failed from extraordinary fatigue, and was placed in bed, where he has since remained under the treatment of his physicians. He has had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis. He has had full use of his bodily powers, and speaks as occasion requires. His physicians confidently expect his recovery in a day or so. At noon to-day (Monday) he was cheerful, and his family and physicians were full of speedy recovery. The Colonel left Gen. Lee's house at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE VIRGINIA DELUGE.

Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The flood has gone down in the streets. It is thought this morning that a half million will cover the losses in this city, but not in the towns above here.

The Legislature will adjourn from day to day until a quorum is obtained.

GREAT DESTRUCTION IN ALBERMARLE.

AFTON, VA., Oct. 3.—Accounts from the county of Albermarle represent the devastation of property from the flood as immense. Many lives have been lost. The flood, in many instances, swept away entire families. The number in Albermarle so far is fourteen. The destruction of grain, tobacco, barns, cattle, hogs, houses, and mills is incredible. About fifty mills and dams are destroyed. The freshet was confined within the radius of the upper valley of Virginia. The flood was so great that it carried cattle and hogs before it. It was particularly severe along the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. At Hadwell a mile of the track was washed away. About twelve land slides occurred between Cobham and Milboro, and a number of bridges were swept away. The road is damaged one hundred thousand dollars.

THE WEST.

Spotted Tail on the War Path—The Soldier Riots at Salt Lake.

OMAHA, Oct. 3.—It is reportee that Spotted Tail and a large force of Indians have gone in the direction of Niobrara river ostensibly to attack the Pawnees, but probably to seize certain stock, etc., that the Pawnees are guarding. The annuity now on the way up the Missouri river may possibly check this movement.

Governor Shaffer, of Utah calls upon Gen. Detrobiand to deliver up to him the soldiers engaged in the recent riot at Providence, Utah; giving as a reason, that several days have elapsed and he has not learned of any action being taken by the military authorities for their punishment.

The sojourning party lately returned from the Yellowstone river, reports the height of the great falls of the Yellowstone at 350 feet and the height of the geysers at 119 feet.

A Green-line Excursionist on Cincinnati.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1, 1870.

As one of the Green line excursionists from the "Carolinas" allow me to say that I have been "gulled" into paying this city a visit. I was under the impression when I left my own native home that we were to come on an excursion. Since I have been here, I can assure you, I have been "bored" most confoundedly. It would seem that Cincinnati hadn't sold a Southern man a bill of goods for twenty years, and that they never expected to sell us another. Why, they appear blood-thirsty to sell something, and, to a "man up a tree," it looks as if this whole farce was a joke played at the expense of Southerners for the benefit of a big sevenpenny excursion. Nearly all the "Green-liners" will pay your beautiful city a visit, and large bills of goods and merchandise will be purchased there; so that really the "joke" will be played on Cincinnati, so far as Southerners buying goods and merchandise is concerned. "Tricks in trade" won't always win. "GREEN-LINER."

NEW YORK.

Imposing Character of the Gottschalk Obsequies.

GOTTSCHALK'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—At 10 o'clock this morning solemn mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth street, for the soul of Louis M. Gottschalk, the celebrated musician, who died of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, December 18, 1869. The body, enclosed in a rosewood case, was removed from the vault, where it had lain for the last six days, and placed before the altar, surrounded with harps, crowns, and other emblematic devices, formed of choice flowers. The officiating priests were Rev. Dr. MacSweeney, celebrant, Rev. J. Henrys, deacon, and Rev. Mr. Griffin, sub-deacon, all of St. Stephen's Church, and the music was "Cherubims Miam De Requium." Burger was conductor of the choir, which numbered about thirty, including Lamona, tenor; Dusschuest, basso; De Lursance, soprano; S. Werner, contralto. H. B. Dunford was at the organ. The church was crowded to excess, and most of the musical notables of the city and other parts of the State were present at the obsequies. The pallbearers were Chas. Berger, C. T. Chickering, L. J. Descombe, Richard L. Hoffman, Gen. James A. Hall, E. C. Watson, D. C. Moody, G. W. Wain, and W. J. Hale. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—P. M.

Wall street is dull. An agreement has been made between the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad companies, by which the earnings on the through and competing business on all these roads are to be added, and, after deducting expenses, equally divided between them.

There was considerable gossip in the Long Room to-day in regard to Lake Shore. It was stated that Daniel Drew had a large amount of calls and was showing the screw, the former at 93¾ and the latter at 92¾, and that he was moving Lake Shore between 92¾ and 93 in consequent tight money market in the West could, he thought, be obtained by extending the system to the Western cities.

RADICALISM IN MISSOURI.

The onslaught upon the Schurz Republicans in Missouri progresses, and the Administration hopes by the end of the present week to have every Schurz man in Missouri, as well as every Conservative Republican, elsewhere holding position under the Government, out of office.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. H. Barlow has been appointed Assessor of the Eleventh District, Illinois.

THE DEFAULTING TELLER.

Edwards, the defaulting teller of the redemption division of the Treasury Department, is still in the jail of this District, and he has been unable to get the bail required. It appears that he has lately, or within a few years, changed his name from Cary to Edwards. He came here from Kansas, where, it is said, he has a wife. He has another here.

APPRAISERS.

No appointments have yet been made of appraisers under the new act for transporting bonded goods. A bank official named Rogers is the applicant for the Louisville district.

BOUTWELL DECLINES.

Secretary Boutwell wrote to-day to the chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee declining to make speeches in that State in the pending campaign.

[To the Associated Press.]

SETTLEMENT OF SPANISH CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Among the cases which will come up for arbitration before the commission, which the Spanish Government has finally been induced to accept to settle by means of settling the claims of American citizens growing out of the Cuban rebellion, are those of the alleged illegal seizure of the Lone Star illegal vessel seizures, and numerous claims for indemnity for private individuals who have suffered loss through quarantine and imprisonment, etc. The case of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, which was submitted to the commission in New York in June last, is now in the hands of a referee for final judgment.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Consuls: Charles Mattoon, of Ohio, at Honolulu; A. Nichols, of Kentucky, at Sandwich Islands; De Cato, William T. Worght, resident at Santos, Brazil; Alfred Colquitt, Marshal of the Consular Court, United States of Japan.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN

will return to Washington from the North in about a week. His health is better.

THE PRESIDENT

received very few visitors to-day, and during the morning he had a long interview with Boutwell at the Treasury Department.

DILUTILLERS.

Collectors will be furnished by the Internal Revenue office in a few days, with demand notices to serve upon distillers for re-imbursement on store-keepers.

Charles Walker, late Fifth Auditor, was appointed Assessor of internal revenue for the Fifth Missouri District, vice Leaning, suspended.

Clement Hugh Hill, of Massachusetts, was appointed Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Colonel Chiswick, just from Lexington, reports that on the evening of the 28th of September Gen. Lee, after presiding over an unusually large meeting of the faculty of Washington College, attended a protracted and exciting meeting of the vestry of the Episcopal Church, of returning to his residence, he failed from extraordinary fatigue, and was placed in bed, where he has since remained under the treatment of his physicians. He has had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis. He has had full use of his bodily powers, and speaks as occasion requires. His physicians confidently expect his recovery in a day or so. At noon to-day (Monday) he was cheerful, and his family and physicians were full of speedy recovery. The Colonel left Gen. Lee's house at 12 o'clock to-day.

FAYETTE STOCK FAIR.

Fourth and Fifth Days—A Crowded Amphitheater—Intense Excitement—Large Attendance from Adjoining Counties.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 1.

The threatening clouds, which for the first three days kept so many from attending, passed away Thursday night, and Friday morning opened out bright. There was a refreshing breeze all day, and the attendance both Friday and Saturday swelled to a large crowd, every county in the neighborhood of the amphitheater there could scarcely be found standing room.

The excitement over some of the rings was intense. Almost every premium was well-contested, and the entries better than everknown to be before. All of the ring-masters exercised the utmost caution and judgment in making appropriations, and to submit all propositions, for the appropriation of money to the Finance Committee, and at the same time were about the only men in the hands of the Secretary, or means within the reach of the board by which the appropriation can be made.

In conclusion, your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following in view our present liabilities, and to allow no appropriations to go beyond the estimated income of the fair:

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your committee.

Mr. Camp, from the same committee, presented a re-solution directing the secretary to pay the orders of the several trustees in favor of the contractors on the Main and Fulton-street school-houses, to the amount of three-fourths of the work done as it progresses, which was adopted.

An amendment to the report of the Finance Committee was offered by Mr. Bell, of the Jefferson, music teacher, the same as that of Mr. Clark, was adopted—yeas, 32; nays, 2.

The report of the Committee on Salaries and Supplies, in regard to increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer to $2,000 per annum.

Mr. Carpenter presented a communication from E. M. Murch in regard to the cost of the Main and Fulton-street school-houses, and also a flattering report in regard to the progress of the public buildings, &c., and recommending that the board furnish good instruments and paper for the use of pupils in mechanical drawing, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Geo. A. Scott, from the Building Committee, reported that the strength of stone building was sufficient, and that the location of the structure of blackboards.

A resolution directing the secretary to supply the Seventeenth and Duncan-street school with stoves and other necessary furniture was adopted.

A resolution directing the secretary to pay John Mitchell $2,000, for work done on the Seventeenth and Duncan-street school was also adopted.

Dr. Scott reported that at the examination for situations as teachers, held by the board in September, 1870, the following named persons were granted primary certificates, which will be in force at the end of the present school year, June 30, 1870:

M. J. Davis, J. H. Meriwether, Rivira C. Green, Martha A. Morton, A. F. Wilber, Mary A. Johnson, E. Elizabeth Stan Berry, Florence Murrow, Sue Adams, Lottie Adams, Hanna, Julia Barber.

Dr. Lieber offered a resolution directing the Superintendent to supply each school in which German is taught with a copy of Etwell's German Dictionary, which was adopted.

Dr. Scott, from the Committee on Music, presented a report in regard to the arrangements for teaching music. By this arrangement one-third more of the pupils will receive the benefit of this branch than last year.

Mr. Pope, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported that two colored schools had been opened, viz., one in the Fifth-street African Baptist church, Miss Sue Munne, Principal; Miss Myrtle C. Green, First Assistant; Miss Ada Usher, Second Assistant; and one in the Center-street M. E. church, Miss Louie Adams, Principal; Miss Martha A. Scott, First Assistant; Mrs. Julia Arthur, Second Assistant. The following are the teachers for the third school, not yet designated: Mrs. E. Stansberry, Principal; Miss Florence Murrow, First Assistant; Miss Mary Cauvy, Second Assistant, which nominations were confirmed.

On motion, Geo. W. Morris and Wash Watson were appointed a committee to contract with the Fifth and Center-street church trustees for the use of said buildings for school purposes.

On motion, Messrs. Merriwether and Watson were appointed a committee to secure a place for the third school.

Mr. Camp, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution, that on and after this date the principal of the Sixth-ward school be, and is, hereby relieved from teaching any particular class in said school, which was adopted.

Mr. Duvall nominated Miss Ann Hennohn for assistant German teacher and Miss Fannie Llewellyn, for assistant teacher in the Sixth-ward school, which nominations were confirmed.

Miss Nellie Johnson was promoted from third-class to second-class assistant in the First ward.

Mr. Dysdale offered a resolution granting a general permit to the children now in attendance at the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards who live in other districts to remain in it as heretofore until the next meeting.

The following promotions reported the schools generally in a flourishing condition.

The following teachers were confirmed: Miss Florence Colgate, first assistant; Miss Etta Lyons, intermediate teacher in the tenth ward.

The following promotions were confirmed: Mrs Sallie Earlen to second-class assistant, and Miss Melissa Philpot, second-class assistant in the Twelfth ward.

Miss Armbuster was appointed assistant German teacher in the Second ward.

Mrs. Maury was appointed head assistant in the male intermediate department in the Eighth ward.

The special order of business—the report of the Committee on Normal and Training Schools —was taken up. The committee presented the following which were adopted;

Resolved, That the recommendations embraced in the report of the Committee on Normal and Training Schools be adopted.

Resolved, That the building now being erected on Main street, between Hancock and Jackson, be set apart for the special purpose of a Normal and Training School.

Resolved, That the special committee continue its attention to this subject, with a view of reporting to the School Board a plan, and suggesting a suitable person for the management of such school.

The Haydn Society, on motion, were granted permission to use one room in the Ninth-ward school one night in each week.

Mr. Drysdale offered a resolution directing the President to appoint a committee of five to compile a complete set of books, for the public schools, free from party politics and sectarian theology, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Dr. Lieber offered a resolution to so amend the rules as to allow one German for every two hundred pupils and an assistant for each additional one hundred and fifty pupils, which was referred to the committee on rules.

The board then adjourned to the first Tuesday in November, at 7 p. m.

EVANSVILLE.

Louisvillians Going to the Henderson Fair—Two Accidents to the Boat.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Oct. 3.—The passengers of the Rose H

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WORLD MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF JEFFERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12
Six months	6
Three months	3
One month	1

To city subscribers, per week, 15 cents; payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 5 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2
One year, delivered in the city	3

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 13 cents; seven times a week, 15 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2
Single copy, six months	1
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 50
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 25
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 00

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $2 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten at same rate.

An extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Orders may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk, by inclosing the money to the Postmaster in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of the loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES--$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES--$1 per square for each insertion for less than a week; 90 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25; every other day one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $42.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," "Strayed," "Stolen," "Personal," "Amusements," "Auctions," "Religious Notices," "Business Notices," "Medical," "Astrologer" and "Lottery" advertisements per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Reading notices advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business firms, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all new matter sent us will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Owen county fair commences to-day and continues four days. Half-fare tickets to Liberty station can be procured at the depots of the L., C. & L. road.

On Monday night, the 26th ult., says the Greenupsburg Independent, Laurel Furnace caught fire and was totally destroyed, with the exception of one coal house. The fire originated in the engine house, and passed in close chance to the bridge-loft and thence to the hot-house. They had just prepared the furnace for blast. The property was owned by R. Scott & Co. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

An ice famine in Savannah.

A Texas husband offers $1,200 for the return of his wife.

A negro woman in Chattanooga was stabbed on Friday night by an old admirer whom she had jilted.

Out of eighteen thousand negroes assessed in Hinds county, Mississippi, there are only fifty actual taxpayers.

Mr. Dallas Pippin lately killed, near Eufaula, Ala., a wild-cat four feet four inches long and twenty-three inches high.

Rev. W. B. Gallman, an eminent minister of the Baptist denomination, died at his residence, seven miles north of Hazlehurst, Miss., on September 25th.

A Gretna Green affair occurred at Jackson, Mississippi, last week which beget a great sensation. The names of the parties for the present are suppressed.

W. H. Bailey, of Salisbury, North Carolina, and Maj. A. C. Avery, of Morganton, wanted to fight a duel, but were prevented by the arrest in good time of Mr. Bailey.

Sixteen hands on the plantation of Robert L. Mays, of Monroe county, Mississippi, picked 6,000 pounds of cotton in one day. The four best picked 2,014 pounds.

About fifty negroes left Lynchburg, on the Tennessee train, last Wednesday, for the South. These emigrants can be distinguished by the red woolen cross which they wear on their sleeves.

C. W. Hawkins, a desperado arrested the other day at Gainesville, Ala., on a warrant from Marengo county, raised out by his mother and sister, was shot and desperately wounded by the Sheriff of Marengo county, in trying to escape.

The most important law suit known in the history of Virginia jurisprudence is now pending in the Circuit Court of Westmoreland county. The case is that of Thomas L. Preston vs. Stewart & Palmore, and involves the sum of half a million of dollars.

The Lynchburg Virginian says: "A young lady in Nottoway, Virginia, who was to have been led to the hymeneal altar last Thursday, has had the wedding day postponed a fortnight because her beautiful face was slightly disfigured by mosquito bites."

At New Orleans, on Friday morning, a man named George Olouse, a Frenchman, fifty-one years of age, accidentally fell into a kettle of boiling lime, at the bone factory on Washington street, and was scalded to death. He lingered from ten o'clock until two.

Fifteen guns of the United States frigate Cumberland, sunk in Hampton Roads in April, 1862, by the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, having been gotten up, were brought to Richmond Thursday last. They will be taken to the Tredegar works, where they were originally cast and turned into railroad iron and car wheels.

Three prominent members of the Columbus Slipper Club propose to present, through Mr. A. Leander B. Hill, a handsome set of silverware, of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, to the most popular lady at the Catholic fair in Atlanta, which is to be held during the week of the Georgia State Fair. The lady receiving the highest vote is to be entitled to the prize.

On Tuesday night last, Dr. F. G. Godbee, living near Lawtonville, Burke county, Ga., had some words with a negro blacksmith in his employ, named Warren Little, when the Doctor struck the negro with a stick he had in his hand. The negro, being a strong, athletic man, seized the Doctor around the body with one arm, and with the other gave him fifteen stabs with a knife, causing death in a short time. The negro made his escape.

In New Orleans a day or two since, an unfortunate Italian died of yellow fever, in the vicinity of the French market, while his wife was lying ill of the same disease in another bed in the same room. The body was taken out, and a health officer calling in, directed that the mattress should be burned. The woman begged the more piously to permit it to remain, and upon examination the mattress was found to contain two hundred and fifty dollars in gold.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter says: "The immigrants, we learn, who purchased the tract of land and mills formerly owned by Mr. Hugh Davis, in the northern part of this county, have sent on some hands, who have pitched their tents and are now actively engaged in making brick for their buildings. We expect in a very few years to see a town in the immediate vicinity of Davis' mills, as we understand the hundred families who purchased the property will establish large factories as soon as practicable."

The New Orleans Picayune, contradicting the favorable report sent from Washington regarding the cotton crop of Louisiana, says: "We doubt whether more than one or two parishes have escaped rust or the boll worm, and in some the genuine caterpillar has been at work. His ravages, however, have not been very extensive. Our advices are that but few parishes will yield a crop equal to that of 1869, while in many the yield promises to be from one-third to one-half less. But much depends upon the weather from now till the close of the picking season. If it should continue as favorable to the close as it has been for the last three weeks, the crop will turn out much better than is promised one short month ago."

The Newark Journal says it is almost impossible to reach the ear of the Legislature of that State. The ears of some of the New Jersey Legislators are unquestionably very long, but we should think the tallest of them might be reached by using a [illegible] of Chinese bamboo. [illegible] down at last [illegible] management are not [illegible]

The [illegible] passed [illegible] entire [illegible]

As soon as that great and good man, Senator MORTON, shall have finished canvassing the State of Indiana in the interests of the Radical party, he will be very nearly ready to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of wrestling with the British Lion and forcing him to come immediately to a settlement of the Alabama claims. By this appointment General GRANT has utterly destroyed every chance he had for re-election to the Presidency. He has placed in the hands of BOUTWELL a weapon against which neither he nor any other man can successfully contend. The thing is as plain as day, or it will be when a single ray of light is thrown upon it. As everybody knows, the Alabama claims amount in the aggregate to several thousands of millions of dollars. That Minister MORTON, approaching the Lion of the British Isles with a horrid majesty upon his fierce front, will at once over-awe that monarch of the forest and terrify him into an immediate payment of the claims he has heretofore seemed inclined to virtually ignore, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Having collected the money by the wonderful power of his eloquence and his no less wonderful powers of intimidation, MORTON will turn over the amount to BOUTWELL, less the few trifling millions retained as legitimate perquisites, and BOUTWELL will thereupon extinguish the public debt out of the proceeds in an hour, and vault with a single bound into the Presidential chair. It is a brilliant thing for BOUTWELL, but it is a very unfortunate one for poor GRANT. He has cut his own political throat. MORTON is the last man in the world he should have appointed to the English mission. But it is one of BOUTWELL'S tricks upon travelers. It is one of the cards he is throwing for the Presidency, and if MORTON is not choked off, and forced to leave the Alabama claims unsettled, and the public debt consequently unpaid, that card must inevitably win.

The Green-Line Muddle.

We have said little, or nothing, about the quarrel between the merchants of Louisville and Cincinnati over the Green-Line excursionists. It has never been our purpose to treat Cincinnati in a hostile or factious spirit. On the contrary, we rather like Cincinnati. It is a nice, cosy, up-river metropolis with much to recommend it. The whisky is very bad, we own; but the beer is beautiful, and there are lots of jolly dogs to drink as much of it as outsiders will pay for. The Cincinnati papers are enterprising. Cincinnati art stands deservedly high. But just now a class of narrow-minded mercantile men have got the whip-hand of Cincinnati, and it seems to us that they do real discredit to the city.

About eight months ago Cincinnati went down into Georgia, having, with Louisville and other cities, accepted the hospitalities of the Green-Line, and the freedom of Savannah. On that occasion the leader of the Cincinnati party was the Hon. BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, a prominent Cincinnati business man, and member of Congress. He signalized himself and his companions by a speech, in which he was grossly insulting to all of his hearers except the Cincinnatians. He said that the present excursion was not the first which had been made by Cincinnati into Georgia; that Cincinnati had been there before and could come again; and that if the rebels did not look out, they would; and so on, with a good deal about the flag and treason. Everybody was disgusted, of course.

We are glad that no such insults met the current Green-Line excursionists in Cincinnati. They were not hailed as traitors, but as brothers, and Cincinnati showed that she is willing to treat them as such as long as they have the money to pay for the luxury. It is a mistake, however, that the excursionists had the freedom of Cincinnati *given* them. They paid for that as for everything else. They were assigned to hotels, indeed, but when they came to leave the hotel, bills were promptly forthcoming. Even the omnibus fare to the depot in Covington was charged extra, and it is said that twenty per cent. was added to everything that was bought in order to cover what outlay was made by Cincinnati. It is believed by competent business estimates that Cincinnati reaped a handsome profit out of the speculation.

Considering this, the claim set up by Cincinnati to the refreshment train sent by Louisville, under charge of CHARLEY RUFER, to Nashville, seems rather small. Cincinnati drank our whisky, ate our victuals, and then went off and belittled us and bragged about her hospitality. That was not very lovely. It made no odds to us, for Cincinnati was welcome to all she got, and we hope she enjoyed herself. But she "ought not to have gone off and to have boasted about a thing which she didn't have nothing to do with," except to stuff her belly full.

As to the refusal of Cincinnati to enter into any arrangement by which our mutual friends and entertainers should receive the joint and reciprocal hospitalities of the two cities, that is a matter of taste. We went South together. We were entertained together. The return should have been equal at least in opportunity. But Cincinnati seemed so much more bent on business than on pleasure--so much more eager to outwit Louisville than to entertain her guests--that she acted as BILLY POTTS told Squire Cox he acted. "Squire Cox," said BILLY, "do you know what you've done?--you've done acted the plumb hog."

Beggars and Begging.

As a branch of business begging, in point of net profits, is entitled to a prominent place on the list. And in view of this fact, it is a matter of surprise that Commissioner DELANO has not instructed his Collectors of Internal Revenue to hunt down and compel all beggars to disgorge from their organ-grinding and monkey-dancing income a fair per cent. for the lubrication of the Radical governmental machinery. This omission is manifestly an oversight, and now that we call public attention to the subject, the nation will be disappointed, and will have just cause for complaint, if the matter is not attended to.

A Beggar Bureau would serve many very important purposes, besides creating a necessity for a chief, who should be some disappointed aspirant for Congressional or other official honors and emoluments. The bureau would require an army of small-fry officials in all of the centers of population in the country. These officials, under the necessary regulations, should be classified and properly uniformed, somewhat like policemen. One class might attend to the maimed, halt and blind on the street corners, giving licenses and putting on the necessary stamps with a lick and a stick; another class for organ-grinders without the monkey, and still another for the organ-grinders whose profits permit them to indulge in this rare animal exotic. There should be another class for those beggars who go about with papers, with broad seals of Arkansas, Colorado, Resident in some [illegible] family, certifying that the bearer with his family, consisting of [illegible] wife and nine small children, with one at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or vital principle of Roots, Herbs, and Barks (or, as medicinally termed, extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced through their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per bottle. Which is cheaper than think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but it is not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these Indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with Impure Blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Great Gift, 1 lightning Cure for all kinds of Pains and Aches.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, stings of Insects, Ringworms, &c.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaints, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin, or Substitute for Mercury Pills.

Two pills a dose. The most powerful, yet innocent, vegetable cathartic known. It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the control effects, but one pill, one quarter as powerful as one of Podophyllin, will be sufficient to relieve the most confirmed case of Constipation. It is almost incredible, but it is a fact, and proof positive, that a single pill of the above cause, or any affection of the throat and chest, a dose of Podophyllin will relieve the most confirmed case, and one half of the dose will relieve a child. Therefore, if you have a cough, cold

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE A.	ARRIVE P.	CLOSE.	CLOSE.
	Day.	Day.	Day.	Night.
Ohio, S'eastern...	8:30 A.M. 11:30 P.M.	5:00	9:15	12:00 (12:30)
Indianapolis.....	7:00	12:30	1:00	12:00
St. Louis.....	9:00	9:30	1:00	9:15 (9:30)
Memphis, Chatta'ga & New Orleans.....	9:30 A.M. 7:00 P.M.	10:30	9:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Nashville.....	9:30 A.M. 7:00 P.M.	10:30	9:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M.	12:00
Bowling Green, Glasgow & Glen Lyon R'l'd	5:00	9:30	1:00	12:00
Shelbyville R'l'd	5:30		2:30	
Eastern, N'rth & Southern Express	11:30	7:00	2:30	12:00
L. & F. Way Mails			2:30	12:00
Diplomat Mail Boats.....	6:30		9:00	
Evansville, Ind. Boat (except Sunday).....	6:00		3:30	
New Albany.....	6:00	5:00	3:30	12:00
Jeffersonville.....	7:30 A.M.	1:00	1:00	12:00
North Vernon Way Mails.....	1:00		2:30	12:00
Diplomat Mail.....	11:30		2:30	12:00
Taylorsville R'l'd.				
Glenn's Ferr. (Penn. & Sat.).....	12:30		2:30	12:00
Shepherdsville R'l'd (Mon. Wed. and Fri.).....	12:00			12:00

TELEGRAMS.

The Tennessee State Fair opened yesterday.

The steamers Moravian and Sweden, from Liverpool, arrived at Montreal Sunday.

De Invilliers, a Philadelphia broker, was swindled, Saturday, out of $7,500 by a forged check.

The steamers Palmyra, Etna, and City of Brussels, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The Northern Ohio Fair commences at Cleveland to-day, and continues four days. Twenty thousand dollars in premiums will be distributed.

Chief Justice McKean, of Salt Lake, decides that the Utah Legislature can't elect a Prosecuting Attorney for his court. This turns the Mormon Attorney General out of court, and puts cases into the hands of the U. S. Attorney.

H. A. Punkel, of the firm of Mehring, Punkel & Co., millers, of Chicago, committed suicide at 12 o'clock Sunday night, at No. 353 Fulton street, in that city, by taking a heavy dose of laudanum. He leaves a wife and children. No reason known for the commission of the deed.

A large brick building, Nos. 86 and 88 Ludbury street, Boston, owned by A. Wentworth, was nearly destroyed by yesterday morning. Among the occupants were John Flanning & Co., brush makers; J. M. Stevens & Co., clock makers; Wm. Gerlach & Co., and Forbes, Hayward & Co., wholesale confectioners. Loss, $35,000; partially insured.

AMUSEMENTS.

Welsiger Hall.

A fair audience, but neither so large as the object of the lecture or the reputation of Mr. Spalding would warrant, greeted that scentl-man at Welsiger Hall last night, as announced before-hand. The object of the lecture was to be applied for the benefit of the sick poor of St. Vincent's Asylum on Fourth street. Father Spalding's subject was the Struggles and Triumphs of the Church, and was treated eloquently in an exhaustive way by the lecturer. The Church at its inception had to contend against both an established religion and an unfavorable government. Ten bloody and continued persecutions but served to confirm the Christian Church in its struggle for existence. When under Constantine it became the dominant Church in the Roman world, intestine dissensions threatened its permanency and Arianism, as all other heresies, rose and fell, and the Church was even stronger when opposition had spent its force. The barbarian hordes humbled before the cross, but to turn about themselves before the throne of the Most High, molded into civilization and converted to Christianity by the influence of Christ's Church. With the sixteenth century came Protestantism, but the Catholic Church, shorn of its discenting members, lost hardly a ray of its pristine glory. The eighteenth century arrayed the forces of its Infidelity against the church, but its enemies saw it firm as the typical rock of Christ's promise. The sun of this nineteenth century nowhere rises but it gilds the cross of a cathedral spire, nor sets, except with the sound of the vesper-bell to ring the death of another day. The existence of the church is contemporaneous with that of the world, and anorlive in any attempt to prevent its decline. To-day it is neither weaker decrepid, and though bereft of temporal power, its moral force is in no ways diminished.

We have attempted but a brief and imperfect abstract of the reverend gentleman's address, for without his impassioned and earnest delivery any resume must appear formal and cold. His style is rather too aggressive to win conviction, but the hearer, impressed with the thorough sincerity and logical arguments, finds food for thought that the more persuasive speaker, perhaps, would not afford.

Mr. Spalding was assured of the comple e sympathy of the house by frequent and sincere expressions of applause.

Opera House.

Last night the Corville Combination not having put in an appearance, the Opera House was not opened. The short troupe, we learn, have broken their engagement for the week, but the management are negotiating with an English opera company which they hope to secure for the remainder of the week. This company are to present the celebrated "Lancers," and we have no doubt, in the event of their engagement, to fill houses. Announcements will be made of their coming and of their programme in due time.

Masonic Temple.

The Waddell Grays yesterday evening gave a very pleasant ball at Masonic Temple. Fine music and a goodly company made it a success.

Death of Old Citizens.

Two of Louisville's oldest and most highly respected citizens paid the last earthly debt, within an hour of each other, yesterday morning. Dr. Schroeder, for many years a prominent wholesale liquor merchant, and a useful and upright citizen, died at 10½ o'clock a. m., aged 66 years. He was extensively known in this city and State, and was noted for his kindness and correct dealings with all.

Mr. J. C. Buckles, another old citizen, and one known well over the country, died at his residence at 11½ o'clock a. m., in the 71st year of his age. For many years he was a steamboat agent, but latterly was agent for various lines of railroads. He was noted for his many sterling qualities, and was beloved by all.

At a meeting of M. H. Smith, H. C. Hinman, B. B. Campbell, E. W. Johnson, John Carper, J. B. Harris, J. N. Price, H. W. Barclay, B. H. Russell, Q. B. Bowen, Thomas Shearer, S. S. Brooman, C. S. Sawyer, F. S. Van Aistine, J. W. Wheeler, James Forsee, W. M. Bristol, Andrew Broaddus, Robert Steele, B. C. Levi, John T. Levi, B. J. Horton, and Jos. Campion, railroad agents in Louisville, on yesterday evening, Captain W. F. Harris was called to the chair and J. N. Price appointed secretary, whereupon it was

Resolved, That we have heard with profound sorrow of the death of our late friend, J. C. Buckles, and in this event the community has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens, the commerce of the city one of its most effective agents; and all who knew him mourn his death as that of a kind and generous friend. Upright as a man, and discreet as a citizen, domestic relation, generous as a neighbor, and humble and consistent as a Christian, he leaves a pure name and a heritage more enduring as the heritage of all.

Resolved, That we tender to his greatly bereaved family that sympathy which springs from our high appreciation of his character in all the relations of life, and from a deep sorrow at his death.

Resolved, That as a body we attend his funeral to-day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of this city, and in those of New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville, and also be communicated to his family.

Malicious Shooting.

Yesterday afternoon a Mr. Edward Ryan, from Vicksburg, Mississippi, who, during his stay in the city, has been at the Louisville Hotel, went out on a tour of inspection. Returning to the hotel from Broadway by Eleventh street, when between Jefferson and Congress, a drunken fellow named John Barry passed by Ryan and, without a word, struck him a severe wound in the right side near the liver. There was not the slightest provocation on Mr. Ryan's part; he had not even noticed the man before the shot was fired.

Barry is a native of Ireland and came from Illinois about six weeks ago, but has had no regular employment since he has been in the city. He is said to be almost constantly drunk and to have maltreated his family. He was sitting in his own door when Mr. Ryan passed, and was evidently then under the influence of liquor. He was arrested by Officer Antle and carried to the Twelfth-street station.

Mr. Ryan was immediately taken to the office of Dr. G. W. Griffiths, corner of Eleventh and Jefferson, where the wound was probed and dressed. The ball, from a small Smith & Wesson revolver, could not be found, but did not loose in a dangerous place. Mr. Ryan was removed to the Louisville Hotel, and at 9 o'clock last evening was doing well. Dr. Griffiths pronounces the wound a very painful one, but, as yet, not at all dangerous.

Geology and the Bible.

We learn from a gentleman who was present at the meeting of the Presbytery of Louisville, at its late sessions in Shelbyville, that quite an animated discussion occurred in reference to the question whether the teachings of modern geologists are in accordance with the Mosaic account of the creation of the world. Dr. Wilson, of this city, took the position that they are not, and that a great deal of secret infidelity is silently and stealthily creeping into the minds of the youth of the land from the teachings of high schools and Sabbath-schools on the subject of geology. He admitted many of the facts of geology, but denied the inferences of geologists therefrom, and thought the efforts of many Christian geologists to bend the interpretations of Moses so as to fit into the theories of geology, had a tendency to undermine the faith of youth in the plenary inspirations of the scriptures. Several of the members of the body took issue with him on these points, and contended that there is said can be no conflict between geology, rightly understood, and the Mosaic account of creation. The Presbytery, at the close of the discussion, appointed Dr. Wilson to preach a sermon on the subject before the spring meeting of the body, to be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Louisville, in April next. The subject is one of vast importance, and the discourse will be looked for with no little interest by the community generally.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hon. Jere D. Bright was in the city yesterday.

W. P. Chilton, Jr., Esq., of Montgomery, Ala., was in the city yesterday.

Geo. Powell was yesterday arrested for fast driving on the street and lodged in jail.

D. W. D. Bogley, editor of the Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. C. B. Duvall, Express Messenger on the Short-line railroad, has our thanks for fresh papers.

Wm Flarity, for disorderly conduct, was yesterday assigned quarters at the Jefferson-street house.

David W. Armstrong was yesterday admitted to the bar of the United States Courts to practice as an attorney.

"The House-Cleavel from-the-Ward" is the way members of the School Board designate fellow members during the debates.

The fourth promenade concert of the Liederkranz Society will take place at Woodland Garden to-night. It will be a delightful affair.

There were forty-six cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the City Court yesterday. The fines in the cases amounted to $140.

Col. Jas. T. Bramlette, a well-known young lawyer here, was yesterday evening admitted into the Louisville Lodge of Good Templars.

Judge Ballard, of the United States Court, yesterday appointed George F. Beldrick United States Commissioner at Lebanon, Kentucky.

The S. P. C. Dancing Club will open their terpsichorean season with a party and festival at the residence of Mrs. Hous on on Friday evening, October 7th, 1870.

The Excelsior Dancing Club will inaugurate the season at the residence of Mr. Hinkle with a fine collation and a superior band of music on Friday, October 7th, 1870.

Some scamp stole the horse and buggy of J. Morgan Coleman, Esq., about 7 o'clock last evening, while he was at supper at the Hotel de Hobbrook's, corner Second and Walnut streets.

Four hundred and fifty people sat down to dinner at the Galt House yesterday. Many of them were Green Hikers, who approached a square meal after their experience at Cincinnati.

The regular course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College commenced last night. Dr. J. D. Burch delivered the introductory lecture to a large and attentive audience. The session opens with fair prospects.

Among the docket cases in the City Court yesterday were the following: Terry Ridge, assault on C. Gobhan; fined $25. A. B. Randolph, assault on B. H. Murray; fined $10. Barney McCoy, assault on Ann Bohlin; fined $25.

The New Castle Constitutionalist expresses its regret at the removal from that place to Louisville of Mr. John W. Hoke, whom it speaks of as "an energetic, live business man, and genial gentleman, who will be sadly missed by the community." We are always glad to note such valuable accessions to our population.

During one of the debates in the School Board last night, upon the subject of increasing salaries, W. R. Kinney, member from the Eleventh ward, announced himself in favor of "a speaks of at music in the schools." "The notes of 'Golden Robins' and silver jay birds had no charms for him. He was satin music for the plain, unadulterated kind that he knew nothing about.

Gen. Albert Pike; R. S. Mo se, of the City Hotel, New Orleans; W. M. Conner, correspondent of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times; Thomas J. Semmes, New Orleans; Jacob Thompson, of Memphis; Hon. D. B. Williamson, of Memphis; Hon. J. L. Seward, of Shelbyville, Ga.; Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana; Col. Leary, of Louisiana; and Col. C. Fellowes, of New Orleans, were registered at the Galt House yesterday.

A lady from Southern Kentucky passed through this city on the Louisville and Nashville train yesterday signed to purchase an elegant wedding outfit for her daughter. She found nothing there equal in variety, elegance and cheapness to what she had been accustomed to buy by sending orders to Returned to Louisville and made her purchases at the New York store, and is now having the articles made up at Miss Dora Schulz's.

The regular course of lectures at the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the old building, on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, will begin to-day. Medical students are invited to call at the college as soon as they reach the city, where they will be provided with convenient and suitable boarding houses. A large class of medical students was assembled last night to listen to the eloquent address of Prof. Bailey.

The Louisville delegation to the Cincinnati Commercial Convention, reported on their return James from the Short-line Railroad and from the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company. The delegates left last night for Cincinnati, and arrangements are now in progress to secure special quarters. J. J. McGrath, Esq., formerly of this delegation to make the st. James Hotel their headcity, is the worthy host, and will do all in his power to make the stay of the former fellow-citizens as pleasant and comfortable.

The United States Court-room in the custom-house has recently been handsomely refitted. The benches received several coats of paint, the last of which has not quite dried, and presents a poor appearance. An old gentleman took his seat on one of the benches, and watched the proceedings of the court intently for several hours. When the court adjourned he attempted to rise, but the paint hung to him tightly, it not lonely. After two or three futile attempts to get up he made a violent surge and left about three-quarters of a yard of fine black cassimere sticking to the bench.

TRAGEDY IN BUTLER COUNTY.

The Town Marshal and His Posse Kill One Citizen and Dangerously Wound Another.

A gentlemen who arrived in this city yesterday from Morgantown, Butler county, furnishes us with the following particulars of a bloody tragedy which was enacted in that town on the night of Thursday, September 29th. Mr. W. R. Hall, the leading editor and Democratic organ of Logantown, visited that place on Thursday last to attend court, and during the day got under the influence of liquor. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon he became involved in a difficulty with a young man named Jackson, who cut him in the head with an ax and dislocated several of his ribs. The Town Marshal, Wm. Truslove, summoned a posse to arrest Jackson, but he refused his friends that if they would take him out of town he would not arrest him. Kitchens went to the hotel and got his supper, and then three of the friends, Buford Banks, Jack Osborn, and a man named Coyle, placed him on a horse and started to take him to Roane's house, a short distance from the town. When about two hundred yards from the hotel, they met Hall and a posse of eight men, some of whom, it is alleged, were the same parties with whom Kitchens had had the difficulty, sprung out into the road and ordered him to halt. Kitchens refused to do so, when the Marshal cried out that he would fire upon him. Kitchens replied, "fire and be d—d." The Marshal and his posse fired a volley with fifteen shots into the party. Kitchens and his friends were armed and returned the fire, and about twenty shots were exchanged. Githens was dangerously wounded in the thigh and three balls entered his body, two of which took effect. He was taken up and carried to the hotel. At the commencement of the firing the horse upon which Kitchens was mounted took fright and ran down the road, and it was supposed that Kitchens had escaped unhurt. In about an hour and a half after the shooting, friends of Githens went to the spot to search for his gun, which had been lost in the melee, and found Kitchens lying dead at the side of the road, with thirteen slugs in his left breast. He had a double-barreled pistol in his clutched hand, with one barrel empty and the other cocked.

None of the Marshal's posse were injured. They were arrested and tried before the local authorities and acquitted.

Kitchens leaves a wife and eight children.

Great excitement exists in the county, and fears of further violence are entertained.

BASE BALL.

Farmers vs. Gold Dust.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Jeffersontown, Oct. 2.

The following is the result of the third and last game of a match between the "Gold Dust" club, of Jeffersontown, and the "Farmers" club, of Woodlawn, played on the grounds of the latter at Woodlawn, October 1st, 1870.

SUMMARY:

GOLD DUST.	O.	R.	FARMERS.	O.	R.
Hart, c.....	1	9	Fitzgerald, c.....	3	8
Yeomwine, 1st b	2	7	Delph, p.....	4	6
Hart, p.....	2	7	Farris, s s.....	3	7
Vaughn, p.....	2	7	Kent, 1st b.....	2	6
Sproul, 2d b.....	3	8	Bagan, 2d b.....	3	5
Gentry, s. s.....	3	8	L. Ormsby, 3d b..	5	4
Angel, c f.....	3	7	Conrey, r f.....	2	7
Bitsch, 3d b.....	3	7	W. Ormsby, l f....	2	8
Muster, r f.....	4	6	Simcoe, c f.....	0	10
Total.....	24	65	Total.....		24 61

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Gold Dust.....	7	8	3½	4	2	1	1	—65
Farmers.....	10	7	3	4	4½	1	7	—61

Umpire—P. W. Yeazer.
Scorers—Messrs. Sehon and Rudy.
Fly's caught—Gold Dust, 4; Farmers, 0.
Time of game—Four hours.

This match was closely contested throughout, the first game having been won by the Farmers by a majority of three scores, the second by the Gold Dusts by three scores, and the third and last by the Gold Dusts by four scores.

Falls City vs. Crescent.

The return game between the Falls City and Crescent clubs will be played at Cedar Hill this afternoon, commencing at 2¼ o'clock precisely. This is the last game of the season of the Falls City club, and, as the Eagles will not play again until next year, this will probably be the last game played in this city this season.

The return game between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, will probably be played at the former city about the middle of next week.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

Proceedings have been commenced in the United States Courts against Hon. John Rodman, attorney-General of Kentucky, and several other State officials, to enforce the Fourteenth amendment. The petition filed by Col. G. C. Wharton states that Attorney-General Rodman had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards gave aid and comfort to those engaged in rebellion against the Government, and now holds office in violation of the third section of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. General Rodman demurs to the petition upon the grounds of the insufficiency of the matters set forth. Eminent counsel have been engaged, and the case will be one of great interest.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

The able and scholarly address of Prof. Bailey, introductory to the regular course of lectures, was listened to last evening by an interested and appreciative audience. We hope the address will be published. We are glad to learn that the class is fast filling up.

MASONIC.

The Lodge of Sorrow Last Night.

A Large Attendance—Impressive Ceremonies—Oration in Commemoration of the Virtues of Departed Brethren.

The Walnut-street Baptist Church was last night filled to its utmost capacity by an anxious and expectant audience, eager to witness the Masonic ceremonies of the Lodge of Sorrow. The walls of the Church were draped with mourning, surrounding shields of red, white and blue bearing the names of deceased members, in memory of whom the ceremonies were inaugurated.

The presiding officer, Grand Commander Albert Pike, was escorted to the stand by the Louisville Knights Templar. The following is the list of the officers officiating:

Illustrious Albert Pike, 33d Sov. Gr. Commander.

Illustrious J. W. Cook, 33d First Lt. Gr. Commander.

Illustrious Julius Dorn, 33d Second Lt. Gr. Commander.

Illustrious Fred Webber, 33d First Orator.

Illustrious C. C. Adams, 33d Second Orator.

Illustrious Levi Sloss, 33d Gr. Master of Ceremonies.

Illustrious J. Allen Porter, 33d Gr. Sr. Experi.

Illustrious Wm. Clark, 33d Gr. Jr. Expert.

Illustrious J. M. S. McCorkle, 33d Gr. Chaplain.

Illustrious J. J. Hirschbuhl, 33d Gr. Chaplain.

The following is the programme as carried out, together with full reports of the addresses:

1st. Organ Voluntary, followed imm diately by

2d. De Profundis, by the choir.

Out of the depths I have cried unto Thee, O Lord, Lord, hear my voice!

Let Thine ears hearken to the voice of my supplication.

If Thou, O Lord, shalt mark our iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?

For with Thee there is mercy; and by reason of Thy law I have waited for Thee, O Lord.

My soul hath rested on His word; my soul hath hoped in the Lord.

And He shall redeem Israel from all his iniquities. Give unto them eternal rest, O Lord!

And upon them let shine perpetual light!

3d. Hymn—Dundee.

I.

As distant lands beyond the sea,
When friends go thence, crave rather
So heaven, when friends leave us the more gone,
Draws nearer fro m the sky.

4th.

II.

And those lands the dearer grow,
When friends are long away,
So heaven itself, through loved ones dead,
Grows dearer day by day.

5th.

III.

Heaven is not far from those who see
With the pure spirit's sight,
But bear, also in the very hearts,
Of those who see aright.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ALBERT PIKE.

It was a wise saying of the old Hebrew king, that there is a time to be born and a time to die; a time to mourn and a time to rejoice. Our sorrows are our best instructors. Death is the great teacher; not casualties bring distress with them for those whose sons are of such temper as to desire to profit by misfortune.

The lessons that the deaths of others teach us are manifold, and the wise of all ages have incuicated the same truth, profound as our sorrow and poignant as our regrets for the dead now be, we can only repeat what has been said before.

We all live, only to lose those that we love. If we would grow old, it must be at the price of mourning for our children, who must die before us. But the sorrow is not for them, but for us, that have not sorrowed for the death of some beloved friend, that we may be better and more redeeming, that are about to drop from the tree, mark the months of our past years by the d ths in our friendships, and remember that we must live with those of this present time in which we walk among the dead.

We have all seen our loved ones lying cold and still, and taken to their last home. We have all felt the bitterness of their loss, and learned to be comforted; that some of lonely desolation, that bows brings, like a dark shadow, into happy homes. We have all one lives from which the experiencing that bitterest of all the many agonies of life, the death of children, which every generation of men is to go through, and which, in the days of childhood. Other lessons, Providence sends to some, and not to others. Losses, inheritances and prosperity do not fall on all alike. Many God does not choose to give the opportunity of leading themselves to the teaching of the other calamities of life; but the lessons which Death teaches come alike to all.

I do not interrupt these solemn ceremonies, which need no words of mine to make them impressive, for the purpose of wearying you by repeating what is familiar to you. The brethren who soon forget them all. At the age of three-score and ten I have attended to these awful transactions and all that is said to us of the brevity and uncertainty of human life, and the little value of those things for which men most strive and toil, is without impression and effect.

But this lesson, Masonry requires us always to be remembered after the death who was not in his life-time useful and of benefit to others. "Do no harm" is the low law. Do good. Be useful to your neighbors, for any one who has lived for himself alone. The Masonic Institution, and especially the Ancient and Accepted Rite, is founded upon the principle that man never attains the highest purpose of his being while he lives and labors for himself.

Let us all, my brethren, which too many, even of our order could say, and ask yourselves whether, if you were to die now, you would have little cause of complaint that you have not contributed to your

"The record of my life is a sad and mournful one. I have committed no offense against the laws of society or of the State. I was eminently respectable as a citizen and a man. I read the scriptures and believed in them with a child belief, and fear of hell and its punishments, and did not wonder at the belief by others, if seventh day in the course of which I was a pupil, and considered the pains and penalties inflicted for myself, and my children, who seemed part of myself, alone. Of the welfare of others I took no thought, except for a few of my most ostentation, and only of so much money as I could afford to bestow. God has blessed me with health and strength and intellect, with children and a home, and the power to acquire wealth.

I lived for myself, and for those around me alone. I settled myself no thing because another decided more than I did, and desired its attainment. I had no ambition to be known to myself, or to improve society, or benefit humanity. I paid its taxes, and its debts of honor, and was but a fraction of the great unit of humanity, self-reliant, I cared not to make friends. The only friends I made were those who, for day my selfishness grew in stature and possessed me more completely.

"The child of another, my children sickened at my door, until I was left alone. To all the world I had lived only for myself. Nothing was human being. I had not toiled for others; why should others care for me? Compelled, in many cases, to bow before the world, I never loved, and hence it others. In order to carry out my system of selfishness, and were likewise cold or treacherous, as my wealth so melted away. Always indifferent to the welfare of the State, stoops as far as its first rests and my own seemed identical, I had not aided in elevating the wise and good to power, and had therefore suffered from bad men, while I made profits of contracts and the gaining of which false measures, a continuing cry and corrupt administration of the capitalists or schemer. Civil war, induced by mischievous effort of demagogues, found me an object for those whose sons are of such temper as to desire to profit by misfortune.

The lessons that the deaths of others teach us are manifold, and the wise of all ages have incuicated the same truth, profound as our sorrow and poignant as our regrets for the dead now be, we can only repeat what has been said before.

The question which the world asks, and which clubs, of Jeffersontown, and the "Farmers" club, of Woodlawn, played on the grounds of the latter at Woodlawn, October 1st, 1870. each day's experience teaches it to others, is, what have they done, for whom will they be remembered after the world has ceased to know them? Many God does not choose to give the opportunity of leading themselves to the teaching of the other calamities of life; but the lessons which Death teaches come alike to all.

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